

PROSPECTUS OF THE STATE RIGHTS AND DEMOCRATIC UNION. BY W. M. TOLBERT & CO.

Having been solicited by the united request of State Rights and Democratic parties of Mississippi, and especially of this section of the state, we have been prevailed upon to publish a weekly newspaper, to support that creed of politics, which we have assumed to defend. Fully persuaded that the liberties, prosperity, happiness and peace of the South, are deeply involved in these questions, now agitated throughout the South. The period is at hand, when it behooves a friend of the South to avow and support those principles of right and interest, which we solemnly affirm by the charter of our confederation; to maintain the integrity of the constitution; the purity of administration of the general government, and the independence of the states, to which we are indebted as a people.

The welfare of the South has been too long neglected—its original magnanimity and honor are fast fading into disrepute—our own state is a striking instance of this fact, and our supineness well nigh invites us to northern yoke, and disorganizes a community at one time eminently prosperous—and destroyed the means of recovery from embarrassment.

Such a policy has prostrated our energies, led to unwise projects, heaped upon us corrupt and unprofitable corporations; which almost cast a stigma upon the good faith and honor of the state. These errors should be corrected—the times demand it—we then resolve to rid us of them, and assume that favorable condition we formerly so proudly held forth to the world.

We have taken to men of Southern principles, and those devoted to that original sense of government, under which the constitution of this republic was adopted and settled.

Our object is not to mar the good feelings of the South and North, or to show that any which should exist between them, as a nation, but merely to vindicate those rights we are entitled to, and explain the constitutional remedy by which we are protected. We are unflinchingly opposed to a national Bank, to the elevation of Henry Clay, to the Presidency, which we consider would be a most destructive blow to the South and stability of the Union—we will also oppose that system of Internal Improvement, which is advocated by the federal party, composed of all abuses and extravagance in the administration of public affairs—avowedly opposed to a superfluous revenue, or high tariff—in favor of a free and direct trade, and the choice of foreign markets, and in all other respects zealously maintaining the doctrine of the Republican and State Rights school, as set forth in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '98 and '99.

TERMS. The "State Rights and Democratic Union," will be published at \$5 in advance or \$6 at the end of the year. Yazoo City, Miss. July 30, 1839.

PROSPECTUS OF THE VICKSBURG SENTINEL. BY J. MESS HIGGINS. Editor and Proprietor.

This paper has been in operation nearly two years, and has been a public favorite. It has presented its views on public favor.

Early forenoon, the following effects of our bank system on every species of industry in the state—commercial, agricultural and mechanical—the Southern waged encroachment on its injustice, oppression and tyranny. Its defects have been exposed, its selfishness and swindling denounced, and the machinery by which it degraded commerce, demoralized trade, and transferred the profits of industry to the pockets of a few parasites, and the casual observers. In assuming this bold position, the Sentinel has found the most powerful of the party, and an organized band of swindlers and speculators, virulently arrayed against it. Confronted as this band does, either directly or indirectly, a large portion of the press of the State, and animated as they are by avarice, and the most desecrating passions of human nature, the war has been waged on a most unequal and unequal basis.

Working of the vicious system, have conspired to arouse the people to a just sense of their danger, and have taken the alarm, and are preparing to cooperate in every measure calculated to prostrate the system of swindling, by which the people of the State have been most shamefully plundered for the last two years.

To extend the usefulness of the Sentinel, and to increase the paying subscribers, this prospectus is sent.

The politics of the Sentinel are State Rights, as set forth in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of '98 and '99; and approving most cordially in the leading principles both of the State and Federal administration, its energies will be strenuously devoted to the support of both. The bold stand taken by Gov. McNutt against the issue of irreconcilable peace, and his lucid exposition of the evils of our banking system, entitled him to the support of all who prize the prosperity of the great mass of the people, and the interests of a few speculators and Bank managers.

The policy of Mr. Van Buren, in breaking up all connection between the banks and state, is believed to have the most salutary effect on the future destinies of the United States, and particularly on the Commercial, Agricultural, and political interests of the South. The entire exclusion of all money from the financial operations of government, we believe, be found absolutely necessary to terminate those calamitous fluctuations to which the Union has been subjected every few years, since its incorporation has been blended with the private business of corporations and individuals.

Particular attention will be paid to the Foreign and Domestic Markets; and whatever may effect the interests of our Merchants and Farmers, will be carefully collected and presented in a judicious manner. The money markets, and the movements of prices and statements abroad, which may either depress or exalt the price of our great staple, will be carefully watched.

The Sentinel will be published daily, and will receive a portion of editorial attention.

The Sentinel will be published daily, and will receive a portion of editorial attention.

Being excluded from the pale of bank accommodations, our expenses being high, and all cash, we are constrained to require all contributions to be paid in advance. We desire the transmissions by mail.

Vicksburg, Miss. 1839.

PROSPECTUS OF THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE. AND DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.

It has long been apparent to many of the reflecting members of the Democratic party of the United States, that a periodical for the advocacy and diffusion of their political principles, similar to those which have been published in England, would be a desideratum of great importance to support a periodical which should unite with the attractions of a sound and vigorous literature, a political character capable of giving efficient support to the doctrines and measures of that party, now maintained by a large majority of the people. Discussing the great questions of policy before the country, explaining and advocating the Democratic position, and through the most able pens, that this party can furnish, articles of greater length, more condensed, more elaborate research, and more elevated tone, than is possible for the newspaper press. A magazine of this character becomes an instrument of inestimable value for the enlightenment and formation of public opinion, and for the support of the principles which it advocates. By these means, the cause explaining and defending the measures of the

great democratic party, and by always furnishing to the public a clear and powerful commentary upon those complex questions of policy and party, which so frequently distract the country, and upon which imperfectly understood as they often are by friends, and misinterpreted and distorted as they never fail to be by political opponents, it is of the utmost importance that the public should be fully and rightly informed, it is hoped that the periodical in question may be made to exert a beneficial, rational, and lasting influence on the public mind.

Other considerations which cannot be too highly appreciated, will render the establishment and success of the proposed Magazine of very great importance.

In the mighty struggle of antagonist principles which is now going on in society, the Democratic party of the United States stands committed to the world as the depository and exemplar of those cardinal doctrines of political faith with which the cause of the people in every age and country is identified. Chiefly from the want of a convenient means of concentrating the intellectual energies of its disciples, this party has hitherto been almost wholly unrepresented in the republic of letters, while the views and policy of its opposing creeds are daily advocated by the ablest and most commanding efforts of genius and learning.

In the United States Magazine the attempt will be made to remove this reproach.

Co-ordinate with this main design of the United States Magazine, no care nor cost will be spared to conduct it, in a literary point of view, honorable to the country, and fit to cope with vigor of rivalry with its European competitors—Viewing the English language as the noblest heritage and common birthright of all who speak the tongue of Milton and Shakespeare, it will be the uniform object of its contributors to present only the finest productions in the various branches of literature, that can be procured; and to diffuse the benefit of correct models of taste and literary perfection.

In this department the exclusiveness of party, which is inseparable from the political department of such a work, will have no place. Here we all stand on a neutral ground of equality and reciprocity, where those universal principles of taste to which we are alike subject, will alone be recognized as the common law. Our political principles cannot be compromised, but our common literature will be our common pride, to cherish and extend with a liberality of feeling unimpaired by partial or personal views.

As the United States Magazine is founded on the broadest basis which the means and influence of the Democratic party in the United States can present, it is intended to render it in every respect a thorough NATIONAL WORK; not merely designed for ephemeral interest and attraction, but to continue of permanent historical value. With this view, a considerable portion of each number will be appropriated to the following subjects. In addition to the general features referred to.

A general summary of Political and of Domestic intelligence, digested in the order of the States, comprising all the authentic important facts of the preceding month.

General Literary Intelligence, including Agricultural improvements; a notice of a new Patent, &c.

A condensed account of all new works of Improvement throughout the Union.

Military and Naval News, Promotions, Changes, Movements, &c.

Foreign Intelligence.

Biographical obituary notices of distinguished persons.

After the close of each session of Congress, an extra or enlarged number will be published, containing a general review and history of its proceedings, a condensed abstract of important official documents, and the acts of the session.

Advantages will be taken of the means concentrated in this establishment for all quarters of the Union, to collect and digest such extensive statistical observations on all the most important interests of the country as cannot fail to prove of very great value.

This portion of the work will be separately paginated, and will be bound in itself, and will be furnished with a copious index, so that the United States Magazine will also constitute a Complete Annual Register, on a scale unattempted before, and affording a great improvement on all existing works of the kind. It will be a most valuable and useful work, and will be a most valuable and useful work, and will be a most valuable and useful work.

Although in its political character the United States Magazine addresses its claims to support particularly to the Democratic Party, it is hoped that its other features, referred to above, independently of its political object, will be found to be of great value to all who are interested in the progress of the country, and in the progress of the country, and in the progress of the country.

To promote the popular object in view, and relying upon the united support of the Democratic party, as well as from the price of the subscription fixed at the low rate of five dollars per annum, while in mechanical arrangements, and in size quantity of matter, &c. the United States Magazine will be placed on a par at least with the leading monthlies of the country.

The subscription will be in all cases payable in advance, or (for the first year only) six dollars on the delivery of the third number. The absolute necessity of this rule in such an establishment will be obvious.

In return for a remittance of \$50, eleven copies will be sent for \$100, twenty three copies. The remittance of a postmaster of the remittance of a sum of money, will be a sufficient receipt; all dangers of the mail being at the risk of the Publishers.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF LITERATURE AND THE ARTS.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE, PUBLISHED BY STEEL FOR TRAIT.

On the first of January, 1839, was commenced the second volume of the American Museum of Literature and the Arts. This magazine is a depository of papers in the various departments of Literature, Science, and the Arts, calculated alike to instruct and to please the reader. As utility is the characteristic of the age, the Museum contains articles of didactic nature. Science, Literature, History, Biography, and Morals. Reviews and literary criticism, so important in this publishing age, occupy a prominent place in the work. It also contains a summary of the entire works of distinguished American authors, accompanied by portraits engraved on steel.

The solidity of the work is relieved by higher articles—such as graceful essays, interesting and amusing tales, criticisms upon the fine arts, legends, sketches of travel, literary and scientific intelligence, and poetry of a superior order.

The very favorable reception which the work has met from the press and the public, has justified the contributors in making liberal arrangements for contributions in the second volume; and they have accordingly made large additions to their former contributions. In the January number will be found original papers from the following popular writers:—

Rev. Dr. Briggs, Rev. J. G. Morris, Rev. J. H. Clinch, David Hoffman, Esq., W. G. Simms, Charles West Thompson, T. R. Holland, H. T. Tucker, E. A. Poe, Professor Fisher, of the University of Maryland, Professor Foreman, W. B. Tappan, Mrs. Sigourney, Miss H. F. Gould, Mrs. Emma C. Emory. Besides these, many other writers of known ability have contributed to the work, and will continue to do so.

In this number is the commencement of a series of "Familiar Sketches," by a gentleman of taste and scholarship who has been sojourning in that classic country. Besides these, the future numbers of the Museum will contain articles from distinguished European writers. Although we are far more anxious to receive assistance from, and encourage, native talent.

PLATES.—Portrait on steel, by a distinguished

artist, similar to that of Washington Irving in the September number, and of J. E. Compas in the January number, will continue to embellish the work.

TERMS.—The American Museum is published on good paper, with new type, and makes two volumes a year, of more than 500 pages each. Price \$5 per annum, payable in advance. Four copies will be sent one year for \$15. We shall be happy to receive applications post paid, for travelling and local agencies, with references enclosed.—All communications must be post paid, and directed to the Editors.

BROOKS & MCGRASS, Editors.

Agents for Mississippi—A. MARSHALL, Natchez.

Baltimore, January 1, 1839.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND NEWS FOR EVERY FAMILY CIRCLE.

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY CHRONICLE.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

It believed to be the most entertaining, amusing, instructive, and popular family newspaper circulated in the United States.

PUBLISHED BY

MATTHIAS & TAYLOR,

NO 84 SOUTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Editorial Department superintended by BENJ. MATTHIAS.

The Business Department superintended by J. L. TAYLOR.

THE SATURDAY CHRONICLE was established about three years since, with the view of supplying what the publishers regarded as a desideratum, viz: A weekly sheet, combining the advantages of a daily newspaper with those of a monthly or quarterly Magazine, the object being to embrace the ordinary news of the day, with more elaborate articles of literature and science, at a price within the reach of every family in the country. To this design the publishers cordially adhere, and so that the widely extended circulation of the Saturday Chronicle, and its universal popularity, prove that their exertions have been of the unequalled approbation of the American people.

THE ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM EUROPE.

Is from the pen of one of the editors, who for a twelve month, recently travelled personally over England, France, Switzerland, Italy, and Germany, with the express view of being able to give additional interest to the columns of the Chronicle. His observations and researches comprise a series of nearly two hundred letters, which are now in the course of publication.

The gratuitous issue of an extra sheet, entitled GENES OF THE ANNUALS, &c.

Will be continued regularly. The next number will appear immediately upon the arrival of proof copies of the Annuals from London. The reading matter contained in this sheet, cannot be procured, in the original book form, for less than from thirty to forty dollars. Subscribers to the Chronicle will receive it as a present.

The proprietors are in the regular receipt of several of the best magazines, journals, and witty publications of London and Paris, from which they will be careful to make such extracts as they may deem of interest to their readers; without, however, so far as a family newspaper, to place the variety essential to a family newspaper. They have also recently procured, and are now about to publish, a series of articles—forwarded by one of the editors from Europe—comprising a complete historical, geographical, and statistical account of

ALL THE POWERS OF EUROPE.

Such a series, the information contained in which has been collected from an hundred sources in England, France and Germany, has never been published in a connected form, and will prove of immense interest to all inquiries after useful knowledge.

GENERAL CONTENTS OF THE SATURDAY CHRONICLE.

Literary and Moral Tales—Articles on Science and the Fine Arts—Historical and Biographical Sketches—Reviews of New Books—Poetry—Translations from Foreign Languages—Philosophical Treatises—Lycum Department—Education—Sunday Moral Readings—Useful Recipes—Congressional and Legislative News—News in a Nut Shell—Light Reading—City Affairs—Foreign Varieties—Spirit of the Daily Press—Prices of Current—Market Report—Almanac—List of Marriages and Deaths—List of Births and Deaths—List of Deaths—Statistics of the World—Ladies Department—Original Communications—Medical Lectures—Agricultural and Rural Economy—Popular Superstitions—Curious Customs and Manners—European and Domestic Correspondence—Articles on Music, the Drama, and other amusements—Varieties, amusing incidents, &c. and a carefully prepared Synopsis of the Current News of the day, embracing every occurrence of interest throughout United States.

TERMS.

For one year in advance, \$2 00

For six months, do. 1 50

For three months, do. 50 00

Clubs of ten will be furnished with ten papers for one year, if ordered to one address, free of postage and discount. \$15 00

Notes of all solvent Banks are received in payment for subscriptions at par.

No orders for subscriptions will be attended to unless accompanied by the money, or good reference.

For persons desiring to get agents, in any country town, will please address a line, with reference on the subject, free of postage.

Our terms to agents are exceedingly liberal.

Specimen numbers, if ordered post paid, will be forwarded to any part of the United States.

Editors in the country who will oblige us by giving the above a few insertions, will, on sending us a marked paper, be entitled to the Saturday Chronicle for one year.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SOUTHERN REPORTER.

A weekly newspaper published in the town of Grenada, Yalobusha County, Mississippi.

The undersigned have commenced the publication of a new paper, with the above title, in the town of Grenada. In its politics the Reporter will be decidedly Democratic Republican. It will support the re-election of Martin Van Buren, as President of the United States, and oppose the election of Henry Clay, or any other Whig candidate. It will support the re-election of the present able and worthy Chief Magistrate of Mississippi, ALEXANDER G. MCNUTT, and will oppose the policy of the Union Bank in issuing Post notes, dealing in Cotton, and not establishing the Branches.—As the law required and the public interest demanded, it will support the rights and liberties of the people, and do justice to such moneyed institutions as faithfully comply with the obligations of their charter. We shall wage uncompromising hostility to all the Bankers, and support only such, now for public office as pledge themselves unequivocally to prosecute a radical reformation in the present Banking system of Mississippi.—These are the cardinal principles which the Southern Reporter will faithfully advocate. In an agricultural, commercial, literary and mechanical point of view, it will pursue that course best calculated to advance the "greatest number" of the whole people.

W. M. NEED, JAS. M. NEWTON.

TERMS.—The Southern Reporter is published every Saturday morning, on an imperial sheet, at five dollars per annum, if paid in advance, or seven dollars afterwards. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.

T. W. White, Editor and Proprietor.

This is a monthly magazine, devoted chiefly to literature, but occasionally finding room for articles that fall within the scope of science; and not professing an entire disclaim of tasteful selections.

though its matter has been, as it will continue to be, in the main original.

Party politics and controversial theology, as far as possible, are jealously excluded. There are sometimes so blended with discussions in literature or in moral science, otherwise unobjectionable, as to gain admittance for the sake of the more valuable matter to which they adhere; but whenever that happens, they are incidental only, not primary. They are drawn, tolerated only because it cannot well be severed from the sterling ore with which it is incorporated.

Reviews and critical notices occupy their due space in the work, and it is the editor's aim that they should have a three fold tendency—to convey in a condensed form such valuable truths or interesting incidents as are embodied in the works reviewed, and to warn him against wasting time and money upon the large number, which merit only to be burned. In this age of publications, that by their variety and multitude distract and overwhelm, every underscrutinizing student, impartial critic, governed by the views just mentioned, is one of the most important and indispensable auxiliaries, to him who wishes to discriminate.

Essays and tales, having in view utility or amusement, or both, literary sketches, and reminiscences of events too minute for history, yet elucidating it, and heightening its interest, may be regarded as forming the staple of the work. And of indigenous poetry, enough is published—sometimes of no mean strain—to manifest and cultivate the poetical taste and talents of our country.

The times appear, for several reasons, to demand such work, and not alone, but many. The public mind is feverish and irritated still, from recent political strife. The soft, assuasive influence of literature is needed, to allay that fever, and soothe that irritation. Vice and folly are rioting abroad; they should be driven by indignant rebuke, or lashed by ridicule into their fitting haunts. Ignorance lords it over an immense portion of our people. Every spring should be set in motion, to arouse the enlightened, and to enlighten the numbers so that the many of popular government may no longer brood like a portentous cloud over the destinies of our country. And to accomplish all these ends, a more powerful agent can be employed than a periodical, on the plan of the Messenger; if that plan be carried out in practice.

The South, peculiarly, requires such an agent.—In all the Union, south of Washington, there are but two literary periodicals. Northward of that city, there are probably at least twenty-five or thirty. If this contrast qualified by the wealth, the leisure, the native talent, or the actual literary taste of the Southern people compared with those of the Northern? No; for in wealth, talent, and taste, we may justly claim, at least, an equality with our brethren; and a domestic intelligence exclusively our own, beyond all doubt affords us, if we choose, twice the leisure for reading and writing, which they enjoy.

It was a deep sense of this local want, that the work *Southern* was created on the name of this periodical, for all design to narrow local prejudices, or to advocate supposed local interests. Far from any such thought, it is the editor's fervent wish to see the north and south bound everlastingly together, in the silken band of mutual kindness and affection. Far from meditating hostility to the North, he has already drawn, and he hopes hereafter to draw much of his choicest matter thence, and happy indeed will he deem himself should his pages by making each region know the other better, contribute in any especial degree to dispel the lowering clouds that threaten the peace of both, and to strengthen the sacred ties of fraternal love.

The Southern Literary Messenger has now reached the fifth number of its third volume. How far it has acted on the ideas here uttered, it is not for the editor to say. He believes, however, that it fills no further short of them than human weakness usually makes practice fall short of theory.

The MESSENGER is issued monthly. Each number of the work contains sixty-four large super-royal pages, printed in a very handsome manner, on new type, and on paper equal at least to that in which any other periodical is printed in our country.

No subscription will be received for less than a volume, and must commence with the current one. The price is six dollars per volume, which must be paid in all cases at the time of subscribing. This is particularly adverted to now, to avoid misapprehension, or future misunderstanding—as no order will hereafter be attended to unless accompanied with the price of subscription.

The postage on the Messenger is six cents on any single copy, for all distances under 100 miles—over 100 miles sent free.

All communications or letters relative to the Messenger must be addressed to

THOS. W. WHITE.

THE WEEKLY METROPOLITAN.

A general Literary, Historical, Congressional, & Miscellaneous Journal, published at Washington, D. C. in its departments aims at the highest character. Printed in good type, on a large sheet of fine white paper, the whole of being devoted to valuable and interesting reading matter.

TERMS.—One Dollar and a half per annum in advance.

Four papers will be sent to the order of any person acting as agent for the collection of subscribers, enclosing five dollars; nine for ten dollars; nineteen for twenty dollars; fifty for fifty dollars. The enclosures by mail at the risk of the Editors. The receipt of a number of the paper will be a sufficient receipt for the money transferred.

For post-note, book-sellers, and in general, all persons interested in the success of such an enterprise are respectfully requested to act as agents for the Metropolitan; the above terms being of the most liberal character.

All letters to be addressed free of postage.

L. A. TREF & O'SULLIVAN.

Editors throughout the country are requested to copy and notice this advertisement; the Metropolitan will be sent to all complying with the request.

WHITE CREEK SPRING.

ELEVEN MILES NORTH OF NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

THE "Company," owning these springs, announce, to the public, that they will be ready for the reception of visitors by the middle of May next. This is the second season, in which, the present proprietors have had the pleasure to offer the advantages of these valuable waters, to the South-Western invalid, and the many attractions of their favorable position, to the invalid, have been fully appreciated by a summer retreat. In the season, their first attempt at public accommodation, and finding that their inexperience, and their limited, and unfinished condition of the buildings and other fixtures, they are sensible of having fallen much below their own desire to promote the comfort and convenience of their numerous visitors. To those visitors they feel grateful for the general expression of satisfaction at the accommodations furnished, a satisfaction resulting from the knowledge of the exertions made by the proprietors to overcome the difficulties which surrounded the commencement of an arduous and risky, than from any great excellence of the accommodations themselves.

The uncomfortable experience of the last season, and more time for preparation, have conspired to place the Springs, this season, in a very superior condition. All the buildings, which were in progress last year, have been well finished—additional ones have been made—the inclosures and grounds have been extensively remodelled, and been suitably situated and arranged—extensive and convenient Bath houses erected—convenient arrangements for gymnastic exercise, particularly for Ladies, have been made, and every other step taken, to provide in every department of the whole establishment for the entertainment of visitors, whether in sickness or health, in a manner at once substantial, comfortable and elegant.

To those who patronized the establishment, last year, an invitation is given to come again, and visit the improvements which have been made, and made to minister to their comfort, and an assurance that they will receive a welcome which can hardly fail to please. To those who have not yet visited it, an invitation is tendered for their company, in the confident hope that none will go away dissatisfied.

Dr. Solon Borland, Nashville, Tenn. March 26th, 1838.

Dear Sir—Understanding that you are about preparing the White Creek Springs, a public watering place, I herewith furnish you a statement of a case of disease, occurring in my own person, which was relieved by the use of the waters of these Springs.

About five years since, I became afflicted with an adaptive disease upon several parts of my body—especially on my head. With the hope of relief I used various remedies, but without success. During last summer I visited White Creek Springs, and remained two weeks. I drank the water freely, and used the sulphur bath twice, when I returned home, entirely cured, and have felt no symptom of the disease since. For several years past I have known various persons, afflicted with disease, to visit these Springs, and

The proprietors believe, that no springs in the United States, possesses more of the valuable elements of a great Watering Place, than theirs; nor greater advantages, in point of geographical and social position, romantic beauty of scenery, genial salubrity of atmosphere, and, most important still, of variety and strength of mineral properties, and a medicinal virtue. And under this belief, they are determined, at such time, means, and exertions to their improvement, as shall render them a valuable public improvement, an ornament to the State of Tennessee, a most desirable rendezvous and summer retreat for the South-Western country—and altogether commensurate in beauty of appearance, extent and quality of accommodation, with the unrivalled virtues of their waters.

To those who are not acquainted with the chemical and medicinal qualities of the waters of White Creek Springs, the proprietors commend the perusal of the following letters, from persons whose position in the scientific and social world, commands for them the entire respect and confidence of all.

Letter from Professor Truist.

NASHVILLE, TENN., FEB. 7th, 1838.

SOLON BORLAND, M. D.

Dear Sir—I have received yours of January 30th. I should have sent sooner, the result of my investigations, and under this belief, they are determined, at such time, means, and exertions to their improvement, as shall render them a valuable public improvement, an ornament to the State of Tennessee, a most desirable rendezvous and summer retreat for the South-Western country—and altogether commensurate in beauty of appearance, extent and quality of accommodation, with the unrivalled virtues of their waters.

The two mentioned waters were given to me by two members of our Legislature, and during the time, I was transcribing and calculating these results, I mislaid the notes which I had kept of the White Creek water—I could find it no where. So I was obliged to recommence. When, last week, I had finished the analysis, I sent, for the calculations, the same book I had used before; and lo—and see! I found my notes in that book—I recollected now, that I had put them in a place which I wished to read again. I found that my second analysis coincided with the first; except that a small quantity of the sulphuretted hydrogen gas had disappeared, so that it had some good effect. Soberly, the result of my labor.

100 fluid ounces of the water of White Creek Springs

Sulphuretted hydrogen gas,	31.25 cubic inches
Carbonic acid gas,	29.32 "
These 100 fluid ounces, contain 80 grains of solid matter which are composed of	
Carbonate of lime,	27.5 grains
Sulphate of lime,	17.5 "
Sulphate of soda,	1.5 "
Sulphate of magnesia,	15.0 "
Muriate of soda,	5.5 "
Loss,	2.0 "
	80.0 "

You may observe that I have taken no account of the water of crystallization, which, in the sulphates of Magnesia and Soda is pretty considerable. The sulphate of Soda contains 56 per cent. of water; and the sulphate of Magnesia 44 per cent. of water; so that the 15 grains of Sulphate of Magnesia, are equal to 21 grains of Epsom salt, and the 12 grains of sulphate of Soda equal to 18.12 grains of Glauber salts. Salt of the shops.

I am convinced by experience that this water is very beneficial in Liver complaints and cutaneous diseases.—Some years ago Mrs. T. suffered much from these maladies, and after having spent about a fortnight at the springs, she returned, completely restored to health, and has been well since. I do not believe that these salutary effects are attributable to the saline constituents—the sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic acid gases. In this respect it is similar to the renowned waters of Harrogate and Cheltenham, in England. I am glad to learn that you have so far succeeded in your undertaking and hope you will be soon able to realize your expectations in full.

Respectfully your O. T. servant.

G. T. TROOST.

Letter from Dr. Robertson.

NASHVILLE, TENN., DEC. 15th, 1838.

Gentlemen—Yours of the 4th inst. was handed me on the 9th, and I embrace the first opportunity of attending to its contents. The White Creek Springs, in this vicinity have long been celebrated for their medicinal qualities, and have been, annually, the resort of persons in bad health. The very limited means of accommodating visitors at the place, has, however, prevented a general resort, and driven hundreds to other places, who would gladly have attended White Creek Springs. Chronic diseases of almost every description, within the reach of remedies, have been, in part or wholly, removed by the use of the waters of the Springs at the spot, and in the immediate neighborhood, give this place a very decided advantage over most Watering Places. Their situation, in a broken, healthy part of the country, and only eleven miles from Nashville, are circumstances of much importance. As I before observed, they have been beneficial to persons, in almost every variety of chronic disease; but in those of the stomach and bowels, the skin and the glandular system, their beneficial effect is very decided.

With simple means of accommodation, I have no doubt, that they would derive such a rank. After what I have said, I need hardly state, that these waters exert a very beneficial influence over the mercurial disease; and act very decidedly in restoring the broken up constitutions of Southern invalids, who have been handled with equal severity by disease and doctor.

Hoping and believing, Gentlemen, that your enterprise will result in great and abiding benefit to yourselves and the public.

I remain yours, very respectfully.

FELIX ROBERTSON.

NASHVILLE, TENN., March